1 2 3 4 5 6	Gary R. Selvin, State Bar No. 112030 E-mail: gselvin@selvinwraith.com John A. Chatowski, State Bar No. 174471 E-mail: jchatowski@selvinwraith.com SELVIN WRAITH HALMAN LLP 505 14th Street, Suite 1200 Oakland, CA 94612 Telephone: (510) 874-1811 Facsimile: (510) 465-8976	
7 8	Attorneys for Defendant and Counter-Com OAKWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY	plainant
9	[LIST OF ALL PARTIES AND COUNSEL ON NEXT PAGE]	
10		
11	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
12	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF	CALIFORNIA - WESTERN DIVISION
13	WODI D CLEANEDC INC.	CASE NO. 2.17 0.4721 DSE DAO
14	WORLD CLEANERS, INC., a California corporation,	CASE NO. 2:17-cv-04731-DSF-RAO
15 16	Plaintiff,	[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER
17	v.	
18 19 20	CENTRAL NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF OMAHA, now known as OAKWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,	
21	Defendant.	
222324	AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIM AND THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT	
25		
26		
27		
28		
	[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTEC	TIVE ORDER CASE NO. 2:17-cv-04731-DSF-RAO

1	DAVID R. ISOLA, ESQ. SBN 150311
2	E-mail: disola@isolalaw.com
3	ISOLA LAW GROUP, LLP 405 West Pine Street
	Lodi, California 95240
4	Telephone: (209) 367-7055
5	Attemptys for Plaintiff and Counter Defendant
6	Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant, WORLD CLEANERS, INC. and
7	Third Party Defendant,
	538 W. 5 th STREET, SAN PEDRO, INC.
8	CARVE CELVIN CRN 112020
9	GARY R. SELVIN, SBN 112030 E-mail: gselvin@selvinwraith.com
10	JOHN A. CHATOWSKI, SBN 174471
11	E-mail: jchatowski@selvinwraith.com
	SELVIN WRAITH HALMAN LLP
12	505 14th Street, Suite 1200
13	Oakland, CA 94612 Telephone: (510) 874-1811
14	Telephone. (310) 674-1611
15	Attorneys for Defendant, Counter-Complainant,
16	and Third Party Plaintiff
	OAKWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY
17	Philip E. Smith (SBN 117710)
18	E-mail: psmith@sehlaw.com
19	Michael W. Ellison (SBN 1458342)
20	E-mail: mellision@sehlaw.com
21	SMITH ♦ ELLISON 18881 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 960
	Irvine, California 92612
22	Telephone: (949) 442-1500
23	Facsimile: (949) 442-1515
24	Attorneys for Third Party Defendant
25	HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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	[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

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Pursuant to United Sates Magistrate Judge Rozella A. Oliver's Standing Protective Order, the following provisions shall apply to the disclosure and protection of confidential, proprietary and private information in this action:

PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS 1. A.

The parties have indicated that discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. This Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.

B. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

The parties have indicated that this action is likely to involve trade secrets, customer and pricing lists and other valuable research, development, commercial, financial, technical and/or proprietary information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such confidential and proprietary materials and information consist of, among other things, confidential business or financial information, information regarding confidential business practices, or other confidential research, development, or commercial information (including information implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such

information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

C. PROCEDURE FOR FILING UNDER SEAL

The parties acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Local Civil Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions, good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. *See Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006), *Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002), *Makar-Welbon v. Sony Electrics, Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling reasons with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with respect to Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere designation of Disclosure or Discovery Material as "CONFIDENTIAL" does not— without the submission of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable— constitute good cause.

Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial, then compelling reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the relief sought shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected. *See Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010). For each item

or type of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or introduced under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal justification, for the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting the application to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.

Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in its entirety will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted. If documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document, shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their entirety should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

ACCORDINGLY, IN LIGHT OF THE FOREGOING, THE PARTIES HEREBY STIPULATE AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

2. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- 2.1 <u>Action</u>: This pending lawsuit.
- 2.2 <u>Challenging Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- 2.3 <u>"CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement.
- 2.4 <u>Counsel</u>: Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).
- 2.5 <u>Designating Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."
- 2.6 <u>Disclosure or Discovery Material</u>: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,

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among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

- 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.
- House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action. 2.8 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.
- 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.
- Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm that has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.
- <u>Party</u>: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 2.12 <u>Producing Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.
- <u>Professional Vendors</u>: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.
- 2.14 <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."
- 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

4. <u>DURATION</u>

Even after the termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

5. <u>DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items or oral or written communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and applicable local rules, mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must

promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

5.2 <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter "CONFIDENTIAL legend"), to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the CONFIDENTIAL legend to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, and further specify any portions of the testimony that qualify as

"CONFIDENTIAL." When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection, and when it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Party or nonparty that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke on the record (before the deposition or proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 20 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 20 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter, who must affix to the top of each such page the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" as instructed by the Party or nonparty offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony

- (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL. If only a portion or portions of the information warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).
- 5.3 <u>Inadvertent Failures to Designate</u>. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items as "CONFIDENTIAL" does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. If material is appropriately designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" after the material was initially produced, the Receiving Party, on timely notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's Scheduling Order.

- 6.2 <u>Meet and Confer.</u> The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process under Local Rule 37.1 et seq.
- 6.3 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and applicable local rules, frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 <u>Basic Principles</u>. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this Action only for prosecuting, defending or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

- 7.2 <u>Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;
 - (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of

or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. <u>A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED</u> <u>IN THIS LITIGATION</u>

- (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this Action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.
- (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:
- (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
- (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably

specific description of the information requested; and

- (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if requested.
- (c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. <u>INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE</u> <u>PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the

parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

12. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>

- 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.
- 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.
- 12.3 Filing Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Civil Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 30 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 30 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed

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and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the	
Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an	
archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,	
legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports,	
attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials	
Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and applicable local rules, any	
violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures including, without	
limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.	
Dated: March 20, 2018	ISOLA LAW GROUP, LLP
	By: <u>/s/ David R. Isola</u> DAVID R. ISOLA
	Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant,
	WORLD CLEANERS, INC.
Dated: March 20, 2018	SMITH • ELLISON
	By: /s/ Philip E. Smith
	PHILIP E. SMITH
	Attorneys for Third Party Defendant HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
D / 1 M 1 20 2010	
Dated: March 20, 2018	SELVIN WRAITH HALMAN LLP
	By: <u>/s/ John A. Chatowski</u> GARY R. SELVIN
	JOHN A. CHATOWSKI
	Attorneys for Defendant, Counter- Complainant, and Third Party Plaintiff
1	OAKWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY
	OAR WOOD INSURANCE COMPANT
 / /	OAKWOOD INSURANCE COMPANT
	Protected Material. Notwithstanding archival copy of all pleadings, motio legal memoranda, correspondence, dattorney work product, and consultar contain Protected Material. 14. VIOLATION Pursuant to the Federal Rules violation of this Order may be punish limitation, contempt proceedings and IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGED Dated: March 20, 2018

1	"I hereby attest that I have on file all holographic signatures corresponding to any
2	signatures indicated by a conformed signature (/s/) within this e-filed document."
3	
4	FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.
5	DATED: March 21, 2018
6	Rozella a. Oli
7	- Topaco G. Established
8	HONORABLE ROZELLA A. OLIVER
9	United States Magistrate Judge
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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I,	[print or type full name], of
	[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I
have	read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued
by th	e United States District Court for the Central District of California on [date] in the
case	of World Cleaners, Inc. v. Central National Insurance Company of Omaha, now
know	yn as Oakwood Insurance Company, Case No. 2:17-cv-04731-DSF-RAO. I agree
to co	mply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and
I und	lerstand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions
and p	bunishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose
in an	y manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective
Orde	r to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this
Orde	r. I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court
for th	ne Central District of California for enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
Prote	ective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this
actio	n. I hereby appoint [print or type full name] of
	[print or type full address and
telep	hone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with
this a	action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective
Orde	r.
	Date:
	City and State where sworn and signed:
	Printed name:
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